

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1748, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1748, as amended, the Clerk be authorized to make such clerical and technical corrections, including title and section numbers and cross references, as may be necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COELHO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous material, on H.R. 1748, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE, AND SENATE, FROM THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1987, TO WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1987

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 177) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring): That when the House adjourns on Thursday, May 21, 1987, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Wednesday, May 27, 1987, and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, May 21, 1987, it stand adjourned until 11 o'clock ante meridian on Wednesday, May 27, 1987.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1987

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 172 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 172

Resolved: That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5) to improve elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes, and the first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against the consideration of the bill for failure to comply with

the provisions of clause 2(L)(6) of rule XI are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule, said substitute shall be considered for amendment by titles instead of by sections, each title shall be considered as having been read, and all points of order against said substitute for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 7 of rule XVI and clause 5(a) of rule XXI are hereby waived. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MOAKLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 172 is an open rule providing for the consideration of the bill H.R. 5, the School Improvement Act of 1987.

Mr. Speaker, the rule provides 1 hour of general debate, equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

All points of order against the bill for failure to comply with clause 2(L)(6) of rule XI, that is the rule that requires that committee reports be available for members for 3 days prior to consideration on the floor, are waived, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and Labor filed their report on May 15, 1987. However, since printed copies of the report were not available for members until May 18, the waiver of rule XI, clause 2(L)(6) is necessary.

The rule also provides that it shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute, recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill as original text for the purpose of amendment under the 5 minute rule, and further provides that the committee substitute shall be considered for amendment by titles, and that each title will be considered as having been read.

Mr. Speaker, The rule makes in order two waivers of points or order

against the committee substitute. The first waiver is clause 7, of rule XVI, the germaneness waiver. This is necessary because language that makes permanent changes in law is not germane to a bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute provides several permanent changes in law, for this reason, a waiver is needed.

The second waiver against the committee substitute, is clause 5(a) of rule XXI, which prohibits appropriations in a legislative bill. There are several provisions in the bill that require this waiver, and because of the importance of the bill and to allow for the consideration of the bill the rules committee felt it necessary to provide the waiver of clause 5(a) of rule XXI.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule provides for one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5, the School Improvement Act of 1987 is one of the most important education bills that we in Congress have dealt with in many years. The bill we have before us today would reauthorize every major program that the Federal Government supports for elementary, secondary, and adult education for 6 fiscal years, 1988 through 1993.

The bill is an omnibus bill that incorporates vital education programs into one major piece of legislation. Programs such as chapter I of the Education and Consolidation and Improvement Act, which deals specifically with disadvantaged children, Chapter 2 of the same act which provides elementary and secondary education block grants to States. The bill further provides for bilingual education programs, drug awareness programs, and adult education programs, to help alleviate the serious adult literacy problem that this country is facing today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. HAWKINS, and the ranking minority member, Mr. JEFFORDS, for the effort and the leadership that was shown in constructing a bill that will continue to improve our Nation's education system.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this resolution and to adopt H.R. 5 the School Improvement Act of 1987.

□ 1640

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. QUILLEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the rule has been ably explained by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], and I, too, want to congratulate the majority, the gentleman from California [Mr. HAWKINS], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], and other members of the committee for bringing out such an important bill today.

It is mandatory that we pass it because education is so important to the future of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am always happy to support education programs because they are a wise investment in the country's future. I have seen the beneficial results of Federal assistance to our school systems up and down my district. We have a long way to go, to be sure! But we have made progress since my school days and part of this process is because of Federal aid and Federal programs.

Nothing is more distressing than the waste of human potential through lack of a good education. And nothing is more important in preventing such waste than the effort to dispel ignorance with good schools, good teachers and first rate instruction materials. Without a good education, most young people are deprived of a chance to reach their full potential. And if allowed to become widespread, this personal defeat can produce defeat for the country. In this competitive world, America cannot succeed if a large part of her people are uneducated or poorly educated.

So this education bill is one of the most important bills we will vote on this year because it will affect the future of our people and of our country in ways that few other bills will. The Education and Labor Committee has earned our support for this bill. I urge adoption of the rule so we may proceed to its consideration and passage.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEISS). Pursuant to House Resolution 172 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5.

□ 1645

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5) to improve elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes, with Mr. VOLKMER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with.

The gentleman from California [Mr. HAWKINS] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HAWKINS].

(Mr. HAWKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, education is the single most important issue facing the Nation today. It is the foundation upon which our economic security, international competitiveness, and national defense are based. It is the key to a balanced budget and a growth economy.

As the National Commission on Excellence in Education, so poignantly stated:

Our Nation is at risk. Our once unchallenged preeminence in commerce, industry, science, and technological innovation is being overtaken by competitors throughout the world.

While we can take justifiable pride in what our schools and colleges have historically accomplished and contributed to the United States and the well-being of its people, the educational foundations of our society are presently being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and a people . . . others are matching and surpassing our educational attainments.

If an unfriendly foreign power had attempted to impose on America the mediocre educational performance that exists today, we might well have viewed it as an act of war. We have, in effect, been committing an act of unthinking, unilateral educational disarmament.

We have before us, today, in the provisions of H.R. 5, a rearmament declaration: the tools necessary to attack illiteracy; to stem the tide of educational drop-outs; to reverse declining test scores; to close the gap in math, science and advanced skills; and to achieve equity and excellence.

H.R. 5 is the most comprehensive education reauthorization bill to be considered by this body in almost a decade. The School Improvement Act of 1987 has broad bipartisan support, and I would like to take this moment to express my commendation of Mr. JEFFORDS—and my deep appreciation to my colleague, Mr. GOODLING, for his tireless efforts in working to fashion this consensus bill, as well as the other dedicated members of the Education and Labor Committee who worked so hard to bring this omnibus legislation before us today.

SUMMARY OF H.R. 5

Briefly, I would like to summarize the major provisions of H.R. 5.

First, it is the consolidation of 14 expiring programs and reauthorizes them through 1993.

Second, adds new authorizations over current policy of \$779 million without exceeding function 500 budget limits.

Third, extends the current chapter 1 program with a preschool component—\$50 million—which also includes parental involvement; a secondary program to target dropout prevention and national demonstrations to upgrade basic skills development—\$100 million.

Fourth, the bill orders a concentration of funds to reach the neediest without shortchanging any districts currently receiving aid.

Fifth, we strengthen accountability.

Nonimproving schools are held accountable to the State educational agencies.

Improving schools are rewarded—schoolwide plans; 5 percent local matching for innovative programs.

Sixth, H.R. 5 restores parental involvement in design and planning.

A. Without mandating councils, we call for participation in parent-school relations through training, and training in assisting parents in their children's learning.

Seventh, this bill helps private schools that were adversely affected by the 1985 Supreme Court *Felton* decision, to better cope with the additional costs of services for chapter 1 private school children.

Eighth, we reauthorize the Adult Education Act, and increase funding, provide outreach, State matching, and community input to encourage volunteer action.

Ninth, in bilingual education, we strongly support a continuation of using the student's native language as an effective way to reach english proficiency, while at the same time, have fashioned a delicate compromise which will continue these programs and allow the increased use of alternative methods of instruction provided additional funds are voted.

Tenth, Chapter II contains greater encouragement of innovation and effectiveness.

Eleventh, refocus of math and science programs; provide \$25 million for gifted and talented; and retention of Impact Aid and Drug Free Schools Program.

Twelfth, cost in every decision we, as policymakers, debate, we must weigh the benefits and the costs of our actions. In the case of investing in the education of our children.

Achieving a more skilled and productive work force;

Increasing our international competitiveness; and

Increasing individuals' earnings, so that more money flows into the Treasury instead of out in the effort to deal with the negative effects brought on by lack of education.

There are all benefits which far outweigh the costs envisioned in H.R. 5.

This omnibus legislation epitomizes what a strong democracy is all about. I urge you to join with me and our colleagues from both sides of the aisle in voting yes on H.R. 5. The most significant investment the 100th Congress will make in our greatest assets, the education of our children, and the development of our human capital.

□ 1650

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished